BIRCHES: Compact Broadband IR Spectrometer and the Search for Lunar Volatiles . P. E. Clark¹, Ben Malphrus², Dennis Reuter³, Robert MacDowall³, David Folta³, Terry Hurford³, Cliff Brambora³, William Farrell³, ¹Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology (pamela.e.clark@jpl.nasa.gov), ²Morehead State University, ³NASA/GSFC.

BIRCHES (Broadband InfraRed Compact, Highresolution Exploration Spectrometer) is the payload instrument on Lunar Ice Cube, a science requirementsdriven lunar orbiting 6U cubesat designed to determine volatile distribution as a function of time of day. Led by Morehead State University, the Lunar Ice Cube mission was selected for a NASA HEOMD NextSTEP slot on the EM1 launch. The versatile instrument is being developed for a high priority science application: understanding volatile origin, distribution, and ongoing processes in the inner solar system. BIRCHES, a miniaturized version of OVIRS on OSIRIS-Rex, is a compact (1.5U, 2.5 kg, 10W including cryocooler and electronics) point spectrometer with a compact cryo-cooled HgCdTe focal plane array for broadband (1 to 4 micron) measurements, achieving sufficient SNR (>400) and spectral resolution (10 nm) through the use of a Linear Variable Filter to characterize and distinguish important volatiles (water, H2S, NH3, CO2, CH4, OH, organics) and mineral bands. We are also developing compact instrument electronics which can be easily reconfigured to support the instrument in 'imager' mode on future missions, once the communication downlink band-width becomes available, and the H1RG family of focal plane arrays. Thermal design is critical for the instrument. The newly-available compact and efficient AIM cryocooler (with iris controller) is designed to maintain the detector temperature below 115K. In order to maintain the optical system below 230K, a special radiator is dedicated to optics alone, in addition to a smaller radiator to maintain a nominal environ-ment for spacecraft electronics.